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# WHY RUSSIANS WERE DEFEATED

## Lack of Ammunition Brought About by Corruption in Nation.

Stockholm, August 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in dispatches from Petrograd. The feeling which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional country from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission.

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The full tragedy of this shortage has only been observed by the men at the front, who, with empty gun carriages have helplessly faced the concentrated artillery attacks of the enemy, and have watched the assured progress of the German and Austrian trench builders under their very positions, without the possibility of stopping them.

**Bravery Undoubted.**

These soldiers were determined, experienced fighters, Russia's best troops, acquitting themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and finally demoralized by insufficient ammunition and the knowledge that it was the lack of ammunition that ordered their continued retreat from one position to another.

The most rigidly censored press in the world and a national and inherent inhibition of free comment of any sort have failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the accusations which have been made against the government officials who are held responsible. For once, expression of opinion in Russia has become free and unhampered.

No attempt is made to conceal this approach against the methods of the bureaucrats who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the ending of the war. It is not expressed alone by men of revolutionary inclinations or opposition tendencies, nor is it uttered in hushed voices or secret places, but is loudly and clamorously current everywhere among men of all parties and classes.

**People Know Why.**

A prominent member of the duma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago:

"The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Everyone in Russia—officers, civilians and moujiks—know why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. They know that they have good officers and that the fighting strength and spirit of the Russian troops are as high as at the beginning of the war.

"They know also that they have been forced to retreat or stand helpless at the mercy of the fire of the German artillery while their own guns have had only a few rounds of ammunition what had to be sparingly used. Without understanding the peculiar methods of the purchasing commissions, whose business it is to supply them with ammunition, they at least realize that their government is at fault, that they have been sent into trenches impossible to defend and that tens of thousands of their comrades now lie dead as a result of the delay in the delivery of ammunition."

"In my opinion, in this present

# GENERAL URBINA IS PUT TO DEATH

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 13.—Confirmation of the execution of General Tomas Urbina by General Villa at Las Nuevas, southern Durango, reached here in a dispatch from the northern chieftain at the time the news was given out officially in Washington today. The dispatch, as received from General Villa, concludes:

"General Urbina and a guard of soldiers were intruded in the ranch house at Las Nuevas and, when we approached, greeted us with a volley of shots which were directed partially at me. Urbina having surrendered through force, I found it necessary to order his execution in order to save the republic from a man who would cause further trouble. To justify my conduct, I can cite the assassinations he had committed in San Luis Potosi and, in some cases, against foreigners, which I have only recently learned of, but have not obtained proof. There are other offensive acts of Urbina which justified his punishment."

Urbina was one of the companions of General Villa during the days when Villa was a bandit in western Chihuahua. He entered the Madero revolution as a companion of Villa and stayed with him through the subsequent campaigns.

As second in command, he gave the first victory to the constitutionalists in 1913 by the capture of Durango city, removing therefrom all the loot amounting, it is said to millions. At the taking of Torreón, General Villa sought to restrain Urbina, in relentless killing and wholesale looting, but it is said Urbina reported, "Leave me alone."

Urbina then led his men toward Mexico City, while Urbina went to Zacatecas, when the rich city was looted.

While the convention forces were pressing around Mexico City last February, Urbina was operating against Tampico from San Luis Potosi. The constitutionalist governor, Adolfo Flores, excited Urbina's displeasure, and Urbina, it is declared, executed the governor and his staff of officials.

At the occupation of Arucas Calientes, General Villa is said to have told him that the convention policy called for an end of looting and assassinations and that he must obey.

"That Felipe Angeles's work," Urbina was said to have retorted, "Haven't I been a better man to you than Angeles?"

Villa, witnesses said, was infuriated but did not order his arrest because of his need of Urbina's services.

**ARBITRATION IS NOT ACCEPTABLE**

Washington, Sept. 13.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing and between Secretary Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, brought the situation growing out of German submarine activities to the following state:

The German ambassador has been furnished with the evidence of officers and survivors of the Arabic, all agreeing that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning, and had been advised that the United States desires a disavowal of the attack and reparation for the American lives lost.

The evidence will be sent by Count Von Bernstorff to the Berlin foreign office, to which it has not been available before, and probably ten days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from. In some quarters it is believed possible that the foreign office, upon examining the evidence, may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander who, it was claimed in the last note, sunk the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

3. The United States has all information in the case as it now stands at hand and is ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count Von Bernstorff has had time to exchange communications with his government.

**Not to Arbitrate.**

4. While the United States will not consent to arbitration to a principle nor a question involving the safety of American lives, it has accepted Germany's assurances that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning, and if Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity, the question of whether the Arabic actually attempted to attack the submarine or whether her actions justified the submarine commander in believing he was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to. The president and Secretary Lansing were in conference for nearly an hour, and later Count Von Bernstorff spent half an hour with the secretary. No announcements were made. It was said in well-informed circles, however, that, although the American government was not pleased with the Arabic note, the situation was considered far from hopeless.

# BILLION DOLLARS FOR THE ALLIES

## That Great Sum Is Wanted, Based on Government Bonds.

New York, Sept. 13.—The present plan of the joint Anglo-French financial commission, it was reported tonight, is to borrow \$1,000,000,000 in the United States on straight British and French government bonds without any collateral whatever.

If this vast sum of money is obtained, it was said, it is to be spent, in the last end, in the United States in payment for wheat, cotton, meat and other commodities, including munitions of war. It will, therefore, be in the opinion of financial authorities, be classified as a commercial loan.

Whether the neutrality of the United States would be questioned, in case the bankers financing the enormous loan should accept straight British and French government notes as their security has been given serious consideration. It was said that the financiers familiar with the plan had every reason to believe that the Washington administration would not interfere.

The foregoing was the unanimous opinion tonight of many of the scores of prominent bankers from New York and the chief cities of the country who have visited the commission at its headquarters here during the three days of its stay in this city. As to its correctness the members of the commission declined positively to comment. All that the commission cared to publish as authoritative was voiced by Lord Reading, its chairman, who received newspapermen tonight for the first time.

"We are not in a position to make a statement at the present time," Lord Reading said, "because we are studying the conditions in New York and elsewhere in relation to American exchange in London and Paris. We have received a very considerable number of persons, prominent bankers and other gentlemen, who are interested in the stability of exchange."

"One thing that is very striking about it, is that everybody is agreed, as one would expect, in the great importance to be attributed to regular exchange so as to provide more stable conditions than has been the case recently."

"The sudden and considerable drop in the exchange naturally disturbs and must disturb commercial relations between the countries—the United States and Great Britain and France—inasmuch as it makes it so difficult to see ahead what the rate of exchange will be; and, moreover, because naturally it makes such a material difference in the prices to be received by the American and the prices to be paid by the Englishman and the Frenchman."

"There is a consensus of opinion that it is eminently desirable that some step be made by which stability of this exchange can be secured. You have here in the states very large surpluses of foodstuffs and other material which you want to export. We, on the other hand, want to import these goods, and to the commercial man nothing is more difficult than to arrange fixed prices when there is the instability which we have had recently in exchange."

"We cannot say more than that at the present time, but that generally reflects our views on the situation."

# RUSSIANS LOSE THE RAILROADS

## They Are Driven Back From the Rovno-Petrograd Line by the Teutons.

London, Sept. 13, 9:45 p. m.—By one of those battering offensives, which, although costly in men and munitions, have invariably been successful, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rovno-Petrograd railway between Vilna and Dvinsk. The whole Austro-German force have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortress.

The offensive, which began toward the end of last week, was carried on from three different directions up to Dvinsk and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced toward Vilna. The Russians, before superior forces, supplied with the usual mass of artillery, were yesterday forced back to the lake district which the railway penetrates, and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously, the Germans pushed their way eastward towards Slonim and Pinsk, both of which are on roads which join the main railway line, while the Austrians, with whom there are many German units, are fighting hard to reach Rovno, the southern terminus of the line.

Back Russians Farther.

With this railway partly in the hands of the Germans, it is probable that the Russians will be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia, which continues, might save them by compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to this region.

There is now no doubt of Russian success in this district, as following the Austrian admission of their retirement, the Germans tonight announced that after repulsing Russian attacks they occupied "a favorable position situated some kilometers west of our former position."

The conditions under which the troops are fighting in the marshy country in the center and on southern end of the line, are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The country is virtually all under water, through which the Austro-Germans have to advance against well prepared Russian positions. The eastern bank of the Sereth, from which the Russians are delivering their counter attacks, is a veritable fortress, from which the Russians emerge every time their opponents approach, taking heavy toll of them in killed, wounded and prisoners. According to the Russian authorities nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting along this river.

The actions in the west are marked by a continuance of a great artillery battle from Belgium to the Argentine. A duel between guns of all calibers along the entire front has now been going on for nearly three weeks, and during the week-end has been particularly violent around Arras, in the Argonne and Champagne.

At several points the German infantry, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to storm the advanced trenches, from which the British reports say that these attacks all failed. Fighting of a somewhat similar character is proceeding along the Austro-Italian frontier.

The session of the British parliament, which opens Tuesday, will be chiefly occupied with arranging to finance the war.

# CONSPIRACIES OF RICH GERMANS

## Government Starts an Investigation and Grand Jury to Be Called.

New York, Sept. 13.—A special federal grand jury is planned by the Washington authorities to investigate the alleged German and Austrian plots to foment labor disturbances in the war munitions factories of the United States.

This jury, if called, probably will sit in New York and will work under the direction of United States District Attorney Marshall. Mr. Marshall left for Washington tonight, and important developments are expected on his return to this city.

Violations of United States postal laws and conspiracies to interfere with interstate commerce in connection with the alleged plots will be carefully looked into by the grand jury. Particular inquiry will be made into the acts of Archibald, the newspaper correspondent, who carried abroad the letter from the Austrian ambassador, Dumba, outlining one of the plots, which has since been made the basis of the administration's demand for Dumba's recall.

**Archibald's Arrest.**

Archibald's detention on his arrival from Holland Saturday or Sunday next has been ordered by the department of justice, it is stated. The grand jury will be asked to determine whether Archibald comes within the provisions of section 5 of the United States criminal code, which provides a fine of \$5000 and three years' imprisonment for the offense he is alleged to have committed.

In addition, the jury will hear several hundred witnesses who are understood to have been gathered by federal agents in an effort to discover how widespread the plots were, what officials and individuals were implicated, and what laws, if any, were violated.

**Strikes of Longshoremen.**

Both the Dumba plan and the German plan for a coastwise strike by longshoremen will be fully investigated.

There were broad intimations in federal circles today that such an investigation as is suggested will reveal the participation in the plots of a group of well known men not hitherto mentioned, and that foreign consular officers in a score of cities will be implicated and subject to punishment in the federal courts. It would be possible for the United States to punish consular officials found violating the law, though one of the officials of the district attorney's office in the federal building pointed out that it would be impossible for the government to mete out any punishment to any foreign ambassador or minister or any of their official families who might be shown to have violated our laws.

The point was made to show that Captain von Papen, the German military attaché, who has been mentioned in the revelations regarding Ambassador Dumba's activities, could not be punished in our courts, even though it were shown that he had conspired against our laws. His punishment would have to end with a demand for his recall.

**Rich Germans Investigated.**

From a reliable source it was learned that several immensely wealthy Germans in the United States have been contributing funds for propaganda purposes here, and their activities may come within the scope of the proposed investigation.

It is known that Archibald's case has already received serious consideration.

# RUMANIA HAS BORDER GUARD

Athens, Sept. 13, 2 p. m., via Paris, Sept. 14, 1:20 a. m.—It is reported in diplomatic circles here that there has been a heavy mobilization of Rumanian troops, including several regiments of cavalry, to face an unexpected concentration of Austrians, which is directed presumably against Rumania.

Railroad traffic in northwestern Rumania is declared to have been suspended in favor of the troop movements.

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**The Doctor's Advice**  
By Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free of charge, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Ellwood Bldg., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or address need be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Day druggist can order of wholesaler.

**Q.** "I have a kind of dark brown, it seems to be going into my blood."

**A.** Answer: You did not say how long you have been suffering, but you have a well developed case of kidney trouble. Start at once taking balmwort tablets. They should get your kidneys in good order in a little while.

**Q.** "I. W." writes: "My blood is in bad condition. I suffer with constipation and my tongue is always coated. My skin is dark and I have pimples and I feel tired all the time and am too nervous to sleep. Please prescribe."

**A.** Answer: Get a tube of three grain sulphur tablets (not sulphur) and take according to directions. They will clean your blood, aid digestion and relieve constipation. When you get your blood pure, the other symptoms disappear.

**Q.** "Ludie" writes: "I want to get rid of dandruff and itching scalp. What would you suggest?"

**A.** Answer: In my practice I have prescribed the same treatment for years to overcome dandruff, and the hands are satisfied. There is nothing better for the scalp than the use of myminol. Myminol contains no alcohol, no cleans and vitalizes the scalp. It tends to strengthen the scalp and gives life, lustre and health to the hair.

**Q.** "W. W. C." writes: "I have gained much flesh that I'm all out of proportion and I do not feel good. What will reduce my weight?"

**A.** Answer: Five grain arbolone tablets are the most effective and safest. I answer I know of. They are harmless, come in sealed tubes with complete directions.—Advertisement.

ments. All horses have been requisitioned. The second series of reserves are now with the colors.

It is asserted that the Austro-German explanation is that the concentration is directed toward the suppression of espionage in Transylvania, but that this statement is not taken seriously.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 11, via London, Sept. 13, 11:15 p. m.—The statement was made in government circles here today that the reason urged by Greece why the Monastic district of southern Serbia should not be ceded to Bulgaria (because Greece and Serbia desire to have a common border) was not the real reason for Greece's attitude, owing to the fact that no strategic elements would be involved by such cession.

The real object, it was asserted, was an understanding between Greece and Serbia that they should prevent contact between Bulgaria and Albania and make Albania the common prey of Greece and Serbia.

The Bulgarian government has called to the colors the Macedonian legion for a training period of forty-five days. The training will begin September 17.

# MAXIM BROTHERS INVENTIONS

## Submarine Indicator, Poison Gas Dispenser and Trench Protector Invented By Maxims.

The Maxim brothers, inventors of various guns and explosives named after them, are busy with the problems of the present war and are about to give to their respective governments the fruits of their latest experiments. Sir Hiram Maxim, now a resident of England, is working on two devices to protect the British soldiers on the continent. One is a device to disperse the fumes of poisonous gas used by the Germans, the other is a trench protection against bayonet attack.

The other brother, who remains loyal to the United States, is bending his genius toward the improvement of the submarine. He is developing a position indicator for submarines, which he believes to be at once cheap and much more accurate than the present design. This implement will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and will do away with the dangerous necessity of coming to the surface for that purpose. He is also experimenting with an improved periscope, but he has not progressed sufficiently to make public his ideas.

"There are position indicators of an English design in use in all the navies of the world," says Mr. Maxim. "Their work, however, is crude; there was an instance at the beginning of the war where a German submarine, caught in a bay by a British flotilla, was unable to find the way out of the harbor without rising to the surface. As soon as she appeared above the water she was attacked and destroyed. My device would enable a submarine commander so caught to locate the mouth of the bay with accuracy and slip out under his enemies. The device, also, costs only \$1,000 to install in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs \$17,000. It could, of course, be used on any ship as well as on a submarine."

Sir Hiram Maxim says that the poisonous fumes are chlorine gas, "Chlorine gas," he says, "when in pure state at one atmospheric pressure weighs two and one-half times as much as air. In escaping from high

pressure to atmospheric pressure the chlorine necessarily rises, mixed with a lot of air, and by the time it is twenty feet away from the discharge pipe the ratio is five volumes of air to one of chlorine.

"The specific gravity is correspondingly reduced, and by the time the fumes reach your trenches there are one hundred times as much air as gas. We know that to be approximately true, because if a soldier breathed a chlorine mixture of one in twenty he would not live more than a few minutes. Scientific men have tried to neutralize the effects of the gas by respirators, but you might just as well think of filtering alcohol out of water with a piece of wire gauze as try to separate chlorine from the atmosphere by such a device."

Sir Hiram called "these gaseous things" "aspirators"—short for "respirators." That sums up his estimate of their utility.

It is not permissible to give away Sir Hiram's secret, but it is said that the invention will force the poisonous fumes over the heads of men in the trenches.

"Another device I am engaged in relates to the defense of our trenches against the bayonet. It is upon a wholly new principle, but I am not liberty to describe it. In fact," Sir Hiram continued, "I have my pocket full of new inventions. At the age of seventy-five my day is one of seven hours and I want to give that time to serving the country."

# SHERIFF SAVES HIS PRISONER

Nowata, Okla., Sept. 13.—A mob of several hundred armed men stormed the county jail here tonight in search of B. L. Harkins, who is charged with assault on a 12-year-old girl. It was believed the officials would be overcome and forced to surrender their prisoner.

The mob finally overpowered the sheriff's deputies and forced the doors of the jail, only to find that Harkins had been taken away.

Harkins, who was bound over for trial in the district court here, on leaving the courtroom he was conducted to the county jail under heavy guard, as mob violence was feared. Harkins was identified by the child at the hearing.

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Dyer—How did Little overcome Gotrox's objection to him as a prospective son-in-law?

Kyer—He taught him a new dance step.—Judge.

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Soldiers in the Indianapolis trenches; the explosion of a mine.

Indianapolis suddenly found itself in the very heart of the "war zone" when the guardsmen of that city enacted the war game as played in Europe. The battlefield was on the outskirts of the city and was well laid out. There were trenches and ruins in plenty and miniature buildings especially erected for the artillery to blow up. There was the possibility of battle hovering over the field and the men went at the business of make-believe war as if they had a grave duty to perform.